Part 2. The Knening Star. Pages 11=14.

that of any other paper, morning or in the after-

jectionable advertisements it therefore stands unequaled and unapproach-able,

The regular permanent

family circulation of The Evening Star in Washing-

ton is more than double

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1900-FOURTEEN PAGES.

PRITCHARD'S SPEECH

His Reply to Senator Morgan's Argument.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES

Proposed North Carolina Amendment Would Violate Them.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Mr. Pritichard today addressed the Senate on his resolution providing that an enactment, by constitution or otherwise by any state which confers the right to upon any of its citizens because of their descent from certain persons or classes of persons, and excludes other citizens because they are not descended from such persons or classes of persons having all other qualifications prescribed by law, in the opinion of the Senate is in violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and of a fundamental principle of our republican form of government.

This resolution was introduced in the Senate because of the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina passed by the legislature of that state and submitted to its people for ratification or re-

Guarantee of the Constitution. Mr. Pritchard's speech was directed es-

pecially to the arguments of Senator Morgan made in the Senate on this resolution a few days ago.

He quoted article 4, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States, which pro-

stitution of the United States, which provides that "The United States shall guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion, and on appeal of the legislature continuous of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence," and said:
"In reading the foregoing provision of the Constitution it will be observed that it is the duty of the United States to guarantee to each state a republican form of government. The language of the Constitution is mandatory, plain and unequivocal. When the members of this body took the oath of office, among other things, they agreed to maintain the Constitution of the United States."

He claimed that Sensier Members

States."

He claimed that Senator Morgan's argument against his resolution was in effect that the fourtzenth and fifteenth amendments can be violated with impunity, provided it becomes necessary to do so to perpetuate democratic rule in the south. Speaking of the danger of curtailing southern representation in Congress by disfranchising southern men as voters he said:

Curtailment of Southern Representa-

"The Constitution of the United States not only intended for our guidance as representatives of the people, but it is conresentatives of the people, but it is consigned to the care and keeping of Congress, and it is the duty of every member of this body to guard with zealous care each of its provisions and at all times to see that the principles enunciated therein are maintained and upheld in the spirit in which they were adopted.

"Recognizing this fact, and realizing the responsibility that rests upon me as a member of this body. I feel that I would be recreant to the trust imposed in me were I

member of this body. I feel that I would be recreant to the trust imposed in me were I to remain sileut and without protest permit the democratic party of North Carolina to adopt a policy that will ultimately result in the curtailment of our representation in the House of Representatives and in the electoral college. What is it that enables the states of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana to exert such a wonderful influence in the House of Representatives? Is It not due to their numerical strength in that body? The greater the numerical strength of a state in the House of Representatives the greater influence that state

council. "The state which I have the honor in The state which I have the honor in part to represent is one that is rich in undeveloped resources. It has greater possibilities than any other southern state. I point with pride to the fact that more cotton factories were established in North Carolina, under the benign influence of republican legislation during the last year, than in any other southern state. This is but an earnest of what we can do in the future if we are accorded that nurture and encouragement to which we are entitled as one of the great states of the Union.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

"How are we to secure needful legisla-tion? Certainly not by the curtailment of sentatives: and in this connection I wish to be plainly understood. I am a southerner, and I will do everything in my power to prevent the adoption of any legislation that is calculated and intended to lessen the power and influence of the state of North Carolina. And while discussing this particular phase of the question I desire to call attention to a fact that has probably escaped the attention of many of the people of the south, and that is that the fourteenth amendment, among other things, provides:

the whele number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial of-ficers of the state, or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the legislature thereof is dended to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens to twenty-one years of age in such state.'

"This section of the fourteenth amendment clearly makes it the duty of Congress in the apportionment of representation to

in the apportionment of representation to base the same upon the numerical strength of each state as shown by the number of votes therein cast. And it only remains for Congress to ascertain the facts as to any particular state in order to deprive that state of representation in proportion to the number of citizens denied the right of suf-frage."

An Important Question

He considered the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina as involving the most important question that

involving the most important question that Congress had been called upon to deal with since the war.

"The constitution of 1808 of North Carolina was framed by the republican party," he said, "and among other things it contained a provision which guarantees free suffrage to the rich, the poor, the illiterate, and the educated alike. Its adoption marked an era of encouragement to the

suffrage to the rich, the poor, the illiterate, and the educated alike. Its adoption marked an era of encouragement to the common people of the state.

"Theretofore there had existed a deenscated prejudice against the poor and illiterate white man as a result of the system of slavery which had done so much to degrade the poor man and to discourage those who earn their living by manual labor. This section of our Constitution is consonant with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Justice Swaine in the slaughterhouse cases, in referring to these amendments, among other things, said:

"Bairly construed, these amendments may be said to rise to the dignity of a new Magna Charta."

"Ha said it had been contended by the

publican party that if the democratic party were allowed to control the affairs of North Carolina, it would seek to exclude the poor and illiterate people of both races from vot-ing, but the democrats had denied and rid-iculed this charge. Senator Vance, he said, had been able to hold this tendency in check, but when he passed away, it was at once asserted.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

"In order," said Mr. Pritchard, "that we may be able to place an intelligent construction upon the proposed amendment and correctly determine as to whether or and correctly determine as to whether of not it is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, it is necessary to carefully ascertain the true interest and meaning of the fifteenth amendment. It is evident that the framers of the fifteenth amendment had but one object in view, and that was to embody in the Constitution of the United States a guarantee that there should be no discrimination on the part of any state against any class of people on account of race, color or previous condition of sertvitude. The framers of the fifteenth amendment had in mind that race of people which had just been emancipated from slavery, and, in order that there might be no cavil as to the true intent and meaning of said amendment, they not only provided that the right to vote should not be denied on account of race or color, but they went a step further and provided that no one should be denied the right on account of "previous condition of servitude." I call upon my democratic friends to show me a single individual who, while in a condition of servitude, was entitled to vote. All will admit that no one had that right while in such condition. Therefore the proposed amendment is as much in conflict with this clause of the fifteenth amendment as it would be with other portions of the amenment if it had declared that no one of African descent should be entitled to vote.

He said it was unfair to compare the proposed law of North Carolina with that of Massachusetts, which requires an educational qualification, the Massachusetts law providing that:

"No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office, under the constitution of this commonwealth who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language and write his name: Provided, however, That the provisions of this amendment shall take effect."

Continuing, Mr. Pritchard said:

The North Carolina Scheme.

"There is much in the proposed amendnot it is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, it is necessary to

The North Carolina Scheme.

"There is much in the proposed amendment which is calculated to create appre ension and alarm on the part of the illiterate and poor white people of North Carolina, as well as the colored race. It is a carefully prepared and well devised scheme

lina, as well as the colored race. It is a carefully prepared and well devised scheme by which it is sought to forever prevent the common people of North Carolina from participating in the management and control of her affairs. While it is pretended by those who advocate the proposed amendment that its object is to secure white supremacy, at the same time there lurks beneath the surface a purpose to disfranchise thousands of our citizens, both white and colored, and thereby enable a certain class in our state to hold the offices and enjoy the emoluments of the same.

"The proposition which they propose to submit is an attempt to confer the right of suffrage by inheritance, a plan which is repugnant to every principle of the organic law of the land, and one which ignores all that is sacred and dear to a free and independent people. If it were possible to enforce this unwise provision, it would sooner or later result in the complete overthrow of that republican form of government to which we are entitled under the Constitution of the United States.

"There are perils attending the submission of this amendment which, in my judgment, cannot be escaped by the poor and illiterate white people of North Carolina, and in order that I may be fully understood when I make this declaration I call attention to the fact that in the event the Supreme Court of the United States should decide that the ancestor and grandfather clause of the proposed amendment is unconstitutional there is danger that they may go a step further and decide that the educational and poll-tax qualifications can properly be segregated from the other provisions, and thereby permitted to become a part of the organic law of our state, and as such apply to all classes and races of white farmers and laboring men would be disfranchised and denied the rights for which their ancestors fought at Kings mountain and Guilford Court House." which their ancestors fought at Kings mountain and Guilford Court House."

No Danger of Negro Domination.

During the civil war, he said, there was no property nor educational qualification required of those who fought for the confederacy, nor was there such qualifications during the war with Spain. Of the fear of negro domination in North Carolina, he

during the war with Spain. Of the fear of negro domination in North Carolina he said:

"The democrats of North Carolina attempt to justify their actions in regard to the proposed amendment by asserting that they fear negro domination. According to the census of 1800 our population was 1,617,917, and of that population only 562,000 were negroes; and 1 am sure that if a census could be taken at this time it would disclose the fact that the white people outnumber the negro in a greater proportion than they did in 1800. According to the census of 1800 the whites outnumbered the negroes more than two to one, and no intelligent citizen can be induced to believe that two while North Carolinians are in danger of being dominated by one negro. "It is absurd to contend that there is any danger of negro domination in North Carolina. In the very nature of things it cannot be. From the earliest dawn of civilization to this good hour the great white race has given to the world its history, its philosophy, its laws, its government and its Christianity, and it will continue to do so.
"It has often been contended by the democrats that there are not more than 30,000 white republicans in North Carolina. I have made a careful poll of the white republicans in the state, and I am prepared to show by documentary evidence that cannot be contradicted that there are over 60,000 white republican voters in that state. I do not believe that there are today more than 30,000 colored people voted for the cooperative ticket. I do not undertake to say that the remainder of the colored people voted for the cooperative ticket. I do not undertake to say that the remainder of the colored people voted for the cooperative ticket. I do not undertake to say that the remainder of the colored people voted for the cooperative ticket. I do not undertake to say that the remainder of the colored people voted for the cooperative ticket. I do not undertake to say that the remainder of the colored people voted from and violence, their votes in many cases being c "The democrats of North Carolina at-

People Are Against It.

He said the North Carolina law was more unjust and discriminating than the much-He regarded the proposed amendment as an attempt to legalize the fraudulent methan attempt to legalize the transquent meth-ods and practices of the democratic party in the past, and he was satisfied that the people of North Carolina, if given an op-portunity to express themselves at the polls at the next election, will consign it to ob-

erhouse cases, in referring to these amend-nents, among other things, said:

"Mairly construed, these amendments with the said it rise to the dignity of a new Magna Charta."

He said it had been contended by the re-

FIGHTING ON JAN 20 AND 21

British Make Substantial Progress in Their Flank Movement.

Boers Successfully Forced Back From Their Advanced Positions-English Losses Were Heavy.

LONDON, January 22.-General Buller cables to the war office SPEARMAN'S CAMP, January 21, 9 p.m. -General Warren has been engaged all

day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward about a couple of miles. ground is very difficult, and as the fighting is all the time uphill, it is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress The war office has received the following from General Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, January 21, 6:55 a.m.;

Camp, January 21, 6:55 a.m.:

"In order to relieve the pressure on General Warren and to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the position in front of Potgleter's Drift, General Lyttleton made a reconnoissance in force yesterday. This kept the enemy in their trenches in full strength all day.

"Our casualties—Third Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, two killed, twelve wounded; two missing."

wo missing. Description of British Advance. The Times has the following, dated Sun-

lay evening, from Spearman's Camp: "All yesterday and today General War ren has been attacking the Boers. Their osition is a long ridge, four miles northwest of Trichard's Drift, ascending from the river. At dawn yesterday (Saturday) our guns occupied a kopje on the east of

our guns occupied a kopje on the east of the range. "The enemy's defenses were chiefly stone sangars extending forward and right along sangars extending forward and right along the spur, making the position semi-circular. At 11 o'clock General Hart's brigade advanced on the left, along a rocky, uneven spur, into the semi-circle, under heavy fire from three directions. Taking advantage of all possible cover, the troops advanced to a point within 500 yards of the enemy's right wing, but they did not advance beyond the edge of the cover. There they remained until dark and bivoucked. "In addition to Maxim-Nordenfeldts the enemy fired shrapnel captured at Colenso. Their fire was intermittent, and was always temporarily silenced by our massed batteries. At night the enemy's right wing evacuated its position."

The war office has posted this dispatch from General Buller, dated January 21, 10 a.m.: "The following were wounded in the action near Ventor's Spruit yesterday:

Heavy Casualties Among Officers.

Heavy Casualties Among Officers. Officers-Staff Colonel B. Hamilton and Major C. McGregor; 2d Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain R. B. Blunt and Second Lieuenants M. G. Crofton and E. J. M. Barrett; 1st Border Rifles, Captain C. D. Vaughn and Second Lieutenant Murier; 1st

Yark and Lancashires, Second Lieutenant A. H. Keirrey; 2d Dublin Fusiliers, Captain C. A. Hensley (since dead) and Major F. English; 2d Gordons, Second Lieutenant P. D. Stewart and 279 non-commissioned officers and men."

The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, January 21: "Gen. French reports a demonstration with cavalry and two guns toward Hebron on Friday, but that otherwise his

stration with cavalry and two guns toward Hebron on Friday, but that otherwise his situation is unchanged."

A dispatch to the Dally News from Potgleter's Drift, dated Friday, January 19, says: "The spirits of the troops are greatly raised by the conviction that Gen. Buller now has a thorough grasp of the situation. As the force has left the railway, transport difficulties are being experienced. The rivers are often flooded, and what were a short time ago trickling streams are now deep torrents. deep torrents.
"The scenes at the drifts cannot be easily

The scenes at the drifts cannot be easily forgotten. One sees a perfect pandemonium of ox-wagons. Sometimes thirty oxen are yoked to a single wagon, and the drivers make a veritable babel of noise, shouting in Dutch, English and Zuh. They brandish their long whips, and occasionally an upset stops a whole train.

"At another point or time half a regiment will drag a cart and its mules up the river bank by main force. The traction engines looked promising at first, but since Chieveley I have seen nothing of them." The Durban correspondent of the Stand.

Chieveley I have seen nothing of them."

The Durban correspondent of the Standard says: "It is reported that ten volunteer stretcher-bearers on their arrival at the front walked deliberately across into the Boer Ilnes. The same thing happened at the battle of Colenso. It is presumed that they were spies who had succeded in enrolling themselves in the ambulance corps. "It is asserted that the Boers desecrated the convent church at Newcastle in an indescribable manner."

The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving much additional information to supplement Gen. Buller's latest dispatch. The success of the movement depends almost entirely upon how far he proves able to out-maneuver the Boers, whose available forces are doubtless larger than his own. The chief difficulty lies in the ability of the Boers to transport men, stores and ammunition quickly, and to interfich new positions. Secrecy regarding Gen. Buller's progress, therefore, is essential, and the public here is quite content to wait patiently. to wait patiently.

SILENCED A BOER GUN.

Belated News From the British Gar-rison at Mafeking.

MAFEKING, January 6.-By runner to Moclendi, January 14, via Lourenco Marquez, January 21.-We concentrated our artillery, consisting of a seven-pounder, a Nordenfeldt and one little old ship's gun, on January 3, emplacing during the darkgun. We carefully concealed the guns until the next afternion, when, after the enemy had fired a couple of shells, we let loose all our pieces, firing and loading as fast as possible. One of our shots must have thrown the enemy's slege gun out of position, for it ceased firing. With glasses we could see the Boers rapidly reinforcing The next day they moved back their guns

The next day they moved back their guns 700 yards. They emplaced a five-pounder and proceeded to drop shells regularly into Market Square. We have made up our minds to stick it out and have food for another three months. The whole garrison is enraged at the enemy for firing upon the women's leagur. women's laager.

The enemy continue the bombardment with field guns and an occasional hundred-

pound shell. They have again fired at the women's laager, but without hurting any LOURENCO MARQUEZ, January 21.-A

dispatch from Gaberones, undated, says:
"Col. Plumer has worked down this far toward Mafeking with three armored trains
and a relieving force. The bridge is being rebuilt so that he may proceed.

REPLY TO BISHOP VAUGHAN. Father O'Brien of Toledo Criticises the British Priest.

Rev Father Patrick O'Brien of Good Shepherd Church, in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday made public a lengthy letter written in reply to the open letter of Herbert Cardinal Vaughan, archbishop of Westmin spite efforts of priests and laymen to have

I am only an obscure priest, for daring to criticise the views of one of your high dignity in the church, but I claim the right, as a Catholic, to point out to the readers of the press, which has published your letter very extensively, some statements of opinion for which the church is not responsible. As an Englishman, you are entitled to your opinions regarding the Transvaal war, but the church should not be held responsible for those opinions, only in so far as they agree with her teachings. "As an Englishman, you, no doubt, think you are bound to uphold your government, right or wrong, but this is not Catholic doctrine. You are not bound to obey the queen if she command you to do a wrong, nor are your priests and people bound to obey you when you command them to support a government waging an unjust war.

"You say that justice is on the side of

support a government waging an unjust war.

"You say that justice is on the side of England. The civilized world denies this, both Protestants and Catholics." Christian nations look upon your war with the Boers as the most unjust ever waged by a civilized government.

"Catholic theology teaches that soldiers engaged in an unjust war cannot lawfully kill an enemy, even in self-defense, because they are the unjust aggressors. It follows

they are the unjust aggressors. It follows from this teaching that all who engage in an unjust war, knowing it to be such, are in a state of mortel sin, and if they die in impenitence, suffer the loss of their souls. "These are the teachings of the Catholic Church on the subject of war."

"ANGLO-SAXON BROTHERHOOD."

Organization of British Sympathizers Formed in Philadelphia.

A meeting of American citizens of English descent was held in Philadelphia yesterday, and an organization known as the "Anglo-Saxon Brotherhood" was formed to raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of British soldiers, and to aid English soldiers who have been disabled in the Transvaal war.

A number of addresses were made in support of England. Thomas Rogers announced that he had received over 200 letters from representative American citi zens, all expressing a desire to co-operate in the movement for which the organiza-In the movement for which the letters, tion was formed. One of the letters, signed by Frederick H. Griffin, stated that signed by Frederick He ships, "we can if England supplies the ships, "we can have in England within two months 200,-000 volunteers, and do it without breaking the international laws."

SCHLEY HOME FUND.

Meeting of Executive Committee Held Saturday Evening.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley home fund was held Saturday evening at the Riggs House. Col. James G. Berret was chairman and Geo. W. Evans secretary. Mr. Henry F. Woodard was added to the executive committee and made second vice chairman.

A resolution was adopted soliciting the co-operation of the daily newspapers of this and other cities of the country, and asking that they act as the receivers of popular

that they act as the receivers of appular subscriptions to the fund from all admirers of Admiral Schley, giving published notice of such subscriptions.

A letter was received by the committee from Miss Edna McClellan of New York city, who is engaged in the daisy chain method of raising funds for the Schley home, suggesting that the two funds be united, the one she is now raising, which amounts to more than \$5,000, and that being raised by the executive committee at Washraised by the executive committee at Wash-ington. Also that her name be added to the executive committee here. Her suggestions were unanimously approved, and Miss McClellan was elected a member of the na-tional executive committee.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Footpad's Effort to Secure Young Girl's Exrnings.

Miss Lillian Brashears, seventeen years old, whose home is at 464 N street, while on her way home from work late Saturday night was dragged from 42 street into Casey's alley by an unknown man, who at-tempted to rob her. Her screams frightened the footpad and caused him to run

Miss Brashears is employed as clerk in B. Schaefer & Co.'s store, on 414 street, and it was nearly midnight when she started home with her week's earnings. Between

home with her week's earnings. Between K and L streets the unknown man's footsteps were heard by Miss Brashears, and when she reached the entrance to the alley she was grabbed from behind and dragged from the street. At this juncture Miss Brashears made an outery.

Detective Parham was detailed to assist the police of the fourth precinct in their efforts to apprehend the criminal. Miss Brashears does not know whether her assailant was white or colored. He was either white or a very light mulatto, she says. According to her description of him he wore a dark suit of clothes, a brown fedora hat and a long black overcoat.

Webster and Adams.

To the Editor of The Evening Star: Permit me to add to what appeared in The Star last week relative to these two distinguished men of Massachusetts, whom I saw and heard in the two houses of Consixty years ago. A ride on horseback from western Indiana to Cumberland, Md., occupied several weeks, and few of your readers, perhaps, will appreciate strong desire of a youth to reach the Cap-itol and see and hear, as I did, the truly great men of those days-Clay, Webster, Adams, Calhoun, Benton and others. "For there were giants . . . in those days. I listered to a hot discussion in each house relative to the disagreement between Great Britain and the United States regarding the eastern boundary that separated Maine from New Brunswick. Webster's short speech stirred the Senate so deeply that war seemed inevitable; and the House was equally moved by the belligerent speeches until ex-President John Quincy Adams arose in the House and by his tact and his wonderful power over men he restored peace. He urged calm consideration of the matter in dispute, suggested that the provincial governor (Sir John Marvey, I think it was), should be heard from, perhaps he did not say or take the action reported, but if after investigation it proved that he had done so then this country would be justified in resorting to force, for, he added, and their resumed his seat: "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." I listered to a hot discussion in each house

inally settled without a resort to force.

During the three score years that have since clapsed and the great events that have transpired in this country I have never read or heard repeated or recalled to my mind those forceful words of Shakespeare without recollecting the incident mentioned and seeing with my mind's eye the form and hearing the words of that great statesman, an honor to his native state and to his country. Truly he, as well as Webster, was of the "giants of those days."

Gave Himself Away.

Charles Dorsey was by order of Judge Kimball today sent to jall for six months and ordered to make restitution of \$14, or stay in jail for sixty days more, for the larceny of \$14 from William T. Reed. Dor sey admitted that one evening last week, before Mr. Reed closed his store, he hid himself in the place, and during the night rifled the money drawer of the amoun

the reply, which quotes Catholic theology at length against the cardinal's utterances, suppressed. The letter, dated January 10, says, in part:

"I must beg your eminence's pardon, as "I must beg your eminence's pardon, as "Dorsey's arrest."

CONDEMN **ENGLAND**

Sentiments Expressed at Mass Meeting Held Last Evening.

SPEAKERS DENOUNCE THE PRESIDENT

The Administration Accused of Secretly Opposing the Boers.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

In speech and resolution the empire of Great Britain was condemned, last night, at a mass meeting of Boer sympathizers at the Grand Opera House. The theater was crowded from auditorium to gallery and there were many hundreds unable to gain admission. The crowd was an enthusiastic one, and each word in condemnation of England and in praise of the Boers and old Ireland was caught up and cheered to the echo. The speakers, with two exceptions, were senators and representatives in Congress. Representative William Sulzer of

New York acted as presiding officer. The stage was decorated with American flags. The members of the committee in charge of the meeting wore badges made of small streamers of red, white and blue ribbons, surmounted by a green bow. On the pendant ribbons were printed these

the pendant ribbons were printed these words: "Sympathy for the Transvaal Republic and Orange Free State."

The meeting was arranged by the following committees:
Executive—P. T. Moran, national treasurer Ancient Order Hibernians, chairman; John P. Dunn, secretary; Daniel F. Finucane, president division No. 1, Ancient Order Hibernians, and president Emmet Club, treasurer; Capt. Patrick O'Farrell, Col. Louis Schade, editor Washington Sentinel; Fred Schade, Rossa F. Downing, district president Ancient Order Hibernians; Joseph McEnery, president Irish-American Union; John A. Gleeson, Frank O'Meara, J. J. O'Connor, A. Hughes, P. Dugan, John D. Gallagher, J. J. Horrigan, T. D: Harper, Daniel Murphy, James A. Myers, William J. Collins, P. J. Haltigan, George W. Cook, James F. Shea and Dominic Walsh.
On invitations—Capt. Patrick O'Farrell, Lenman building; Col. Louis Schade, Fred Schade and Daniel Murphy.

The Meeting Opens.

The Meeting Opens. Mr. P. T. Moran called the assemblage to

order, and, after a brief speech, in which he referred to "the struggle for freedom now being waged in South Africa," introduced Representative Sulzer. At this time there were seated upon the stage, among

duced Representative Sulzer. At this time there were seated upon the stage, among many others, the following:

Senators Mason of Illinois, Allen of Nebraska and Tillman of South Carolina, ex-Senator Fowler of Tennessee, Representatives Champ Clark of Missouri, Bailey of Texas, De Armond of Missouri, Carmack of Tennessee, Rhea of Virginia, Cox of Tennessee, Rhea of Virginia, Cox of Tennessee, Shafroth of Colorado, Dovener of West Virginia, Meyer of Louisiana, Cochran of Missouri, Sulzer of New York, Lentz of Ohio, Shackleford of Missouri, Ridgley of Kansas, Lamb of Virginia, Jones of Virginia, Mr. Van Sicklen, consul of the Free State at New York; Dr. Charles Stewart, F. T. Schrader, Colonel Louis Schade, Dr. W. A. Croffut, Major G. A. Arms, A. A. Lipscomb, Franklin H. Mackey, Captain Patrick O'Farrell, Jackson H. Ralston, P. T. Moran, Fred Schade, representatives of the United Irish Societies and a large delegation of Irish-Americans and German-Americans from Baltimore.

In the boxes and in the main body of the audience there were many ladies, who were as enthusiastic as the men in cheering the speakers. The policy of the American administration in relation to the Philippines came in for a round scoring during the evening, the anti-expansion sentiments being greeted with as much favor as the defiance and criticism hurled at the British empire.

Chairman Sulzer's Address.

tish empire Chairman Sulzer's Address.

In assuming the leadership of the meeting, Mr. Sulzer said, in part: "As an American citizen I am no ashamed to have it known that my sympathy is with the heroic Boers in their determined effort to maintain their homes

termined effort to maintain their homes and their independence against the piracy and the tyranny of the British crown. I want to see them win in this contest because they are right and deserve to win. In a fight between liberty and monarchy I want to see liberty win.

"Their cause is a just cause. No one can honestly dispute it. They are defending their homes and repelling a remorseless invader. England's attempt to steal their country is an outrage, an act of criminal aggression, and should be condemned by the Christian powers of the world. In my judgment, nine-tenths of the American people are against England in this matter and in sympathy with the South African patriots.

in sympathy with the South African patriots.

"In 1776 the patriot fathers of this republic fought England to gain our independence. The South African patriots today are fighting the same country to maintain their independence. That is the only difference.

"The courage of the Boers in the face of tremendous odds has challenged the admiration of mankind; and their heroism against almost insurmountable obstacles has won the respect of the civilized world. They are entitled to our sympathy, and we would be false to ourselves and to all our history if we did not give it to them.

"The story of the struggles and the hardships of these brave men in South Africa is one of the saddest pages in all listory—an imperishable heritage to all lovers of liberty and to their hardy and valorous descendants. No one can impartially read it without feeling a deep sympathy for them in their present struggle to maintain their freedom and their independence against English greed for gold, English tyranny and criminal British aggression for land. England must not be permitted to crush the Boers and steal their homes. Her criminal march of devastation must and will be checked.

"We must do our duty. The great republic, in the name of liberty, humanity and free institutions, must demand peace, and make that demand good. We have a right to express our sympathy for the paright to express our sympathy for the patriotic Boers. We have a right to aid the Red Cross Society in their behalf.

"We sympathized with Poland, with Hungary, with Greece, with all the South American republics, with Armenia and with Cuba. Many we helped. Why, I ask, in the name of all that is just and honorable, should we now refuse to lend our moral support and sympathetic aid to the patriots of South Africa?

"A republic that has sunk so low that it

"A republic that has sunk so low that it glories in the downfall of a sister republic is in danger of destruction itself. A repubis in danger of destruction itself. A republic that refuses sympathy to a sister republic struggling to maintain its independence against monarchical aggression is unworthy of the name and in danger of monarchy itself. A republic that will secretly connive and aid a monatchy to destroy a sister republic and blot out its free institutions is a republic rotten to the core, and will soon fall like a decayed tree on the banks of a turbulent stream The Administration Condemned.

"The defeat of the Boers will be the se erest blow to republican institutions that has been struck in a century, and every lover of liberty should fervently pray that they may be successful. How citizens of this country can sympathize with Great

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

This Week



We continue our great money-

clothes. Your dollars are doing double duty here these times. Just one sample of the great reduction"in prices -- Overcoats that formerly sold for \$20 we're now making to-order for

Dress Suits to-order, Silk lined and faced Commencing at

We bring our DRESS SUITS to you at an easy price, at a price some tailors ask for an ordinary business suit. The difference you save in the price goes a long way toward purchasing the requisites necessary to go with a Dress Suit. Saving you money has always been a hobby of

Shirts to-order. Commencing at

for 1/2 doz. When a man buys a Shirt there are 4 things he wants-

1. A perfect fit. 2. Good style.

3. Good workmanship. 4. Good material.

The shirts we make meet these four essential points. If you are willing to be convinced try us, give us a trial order == we'll take all the

Mertz and Mertz. 906 and F Street. Tailors.

ART CHINA.

Dainty Vase, Cup and Saucer or some other piece of Hand-painted China is a handsome "first prize" for your card party. It will make the winner happy and reflect credit on your taste. We have a large variety of Learn to Paint China Yourself.
SHERRATT'S, 608 13th St.

Miracles the past, but Stock Port almost performs miracles in helping the quick re-covery of strength to

Physicians recommend its Old Stock Port, 75c. qt., \$2.50 gal. TO=KALON Wine Co., 614 14th St.

Carpet 'Cuts.

65c. All-wool Ingrain, 49c. Good Ingrain Carpets, 29c. Pro-Brussels Carpet, 69c. The Houghton Co., 1214 F St.

Exquisite Skin

Comes with "BRIGHTWELL'S COMPLEX-ION CREAM." It takes away those dis-figuring pimples and blackheads-cures red, oily skin-keeps the skin soft, smooth and beautiful, Only 25c, jar. CF"CU-TI-LIP-TOL" cures chapped hands and lips. 15c. bottle. PHOSPHATIC EMULSION, 50c. pint.

Evans'Drug Store, Wholesale and Programme Programme Retail, 938 F st.

"ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS"

W. H. STALEE, Eleven-Seven SPECIAL RATES TO SCHOOLS.

Turkish Bath. 1329 G Street N. W. SEPARATE BATHS FOR LADIES. Never was there a greater mistake made than that perspiration is weakening. It drains away no living tissue, but merely effect and poisonous matter, which was oppressing and not maintaining life. It has become a question with me not what the Bath will cure, but what it will not cure.—Dr. Brereton.
Ladles-9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Fridays till 8 p.m.
Genta-7 a.m. till 12 at night. no7-3m.20 J. E. KEENAN. W. T. KELLEY. C. & P. Telephone 711. Home Telephone 725.

C.Y.Davidson & Co. 5 N. LIBERTY ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Manufacturers of GAS AND COMBINATION CHANDELIERS, ETC PLUMBING, GAS FITTING AND REPAIRS. Estimates Given on Short Notice.
No extra charge for putting up Gas Fixtures in ja5-eo.2w Washington.

Great Reduction in Hair Goods. Switches \$2.50 formerly \$5.00

Switches \$6.00 formerly \$10.50

Gray Switches \$3.00 formerly \$5.00

Gray Switches \$4.50 formerly \$6.50

First-class attendants in Hairdressing, Shampsoing, etc. Hair Dyeing and Bleaching a specialty.

Imperial Hair Regenerator for restoring gray hair.

Natural color, \$1.25.

S. HELLER'S, 720 Seventh St. N.W.

Entertainment and Instruction. The Halls of the Ancients.

For Promotion of National Galleries. Illustrate Exyptian, Assyrian, Roman and Sara-cenic Art, Architecture, Manners and Customs, Explanations daily, 10 a.m. and 11:30 a.m.; 3 p.m. end 4:30 p.m.; evening, 8 p.m. Mr. FRANKLIN W. SMITH will speak in the different HALLS Wednesday and Saturday even-ings, and illustrate with stereopticon.

Dr. Franck's Grains of Health THESE LITTLE PILLS WILL QUICKLY CURE Constipation, Congestion, Headache.

Handsomely

E. FOUGERA & CO., New York; Lerey, Paris det-m.ly-14

THESE pictures are beautifully framed in gold and worth \$1 to \$1.50. Most artistic subjects. You'll be fortunate if you 49C. SEWARD & CO., 736 7th St.

SEE SI SAW

Every carpenter needs a good sawa reliable one. Every household needs a saw—and ought to have it. The Bailey \$1 Saw is a first-class saw for the carpenter or the house. Hand, Rip or Panel Saw-every one guaranteed. Sold \$1 for 20 years an' still.....

Josiah R. Bailey, 820 7th Favors, Euchre Tallies, Berap Pictures, Toys, Favors, Noveltics, &c. J. JAY GOULD, 421 9th.

Go to Siccardi's FOR RAGAINS IN HUMAN HAIR. are also selling a lot of All Long Human \$2.00 Switches reduced to \$1.50. \$5.00 Switches reduced to \$1.50. \$5.00 Switches reduced to \$2.50. and White Hair reduced in \$2.00. and White Hair reduced in same proportion.

Mme. Siccardi,

711 11th st., next to Palais Royal.
Private rooms for hairdressing, shampooing and
ja20-16tf BLOOD POISON

COOK REMEDY CO., MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL., For proofs of cures. Capital, \$500.000. We solt the most obstirate cases. We have cured t worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book fr jaib-im-14

Fireplace Screens = = \$1.50 -A dollar and a half put in a fire-place screen will be a protection that may save you from many dollars' loss. Good Screens—substantial, yet pretty— \$1.50.

Think of Shedd when you think of Plumbing.

S. SHEDD & Bro., 432 9th St. Plumbing. Tholing. Heating, Gas Fixtures